





*A DAY WITH A BIBLICA*

AN INTERVIEW WITH DR. GINSBURG.

One of the most regular of the learned habits of the British Museum is (writes the *Pall Mall Gazette*) Dr. Ginsburg, the eminent Hebrew scholar. He is interrupted sometimes in his study by a theological friend whose interests run in the same direction. Mr. Gladstone, a friend of many years, is not the least frequent among those

tious look in upon Dr. Ginsburg at the Museum and his last visit before he went abroad a month or two ago was to the haunt of learning, with the G.O.M. and his friend sallied forth arm in arm to visit a picture gallery. Dr. Ginsburg, the junior of Mr. Giuliano by some 30 years, though a good walker, found it hard to keep up with his companion, even on that wintry afternoon when the latter was about to leave town for change and a rest.

The Museum, however, is not the place to the scholar at his host. There he is wrapped in his work, whereas at his home at Vinter Water, which in itself is one of the most interesting and beautiful of "private museums," Ginsburg, in the midst of his family, is the genial of hosts. It is there that he has made up the artistic treasures collected during travels; it is there that he keeps a collection of Bibles which is unique for completeness, comprising between three and four thousand copies.

"I'll show you my workshop," Dr. Ginsel said to one of our representatives who had come for the purpose of gathering some information concerning the Bibles. "I'll show it to you, you won't stay in it." There was a twinkle in the doctor's eye and a laugh in his strong voice as he led the way to the study.

"Come in, come in," he says, but that is not easily said than done. A small passage is free at the entrance, the rest is books. 2

climb up the four walls from floor to ceiling they cover the floor several feet high, are hung on the desk, and surround this solitary piece of furniture like a strong barricade. The whole house is filled with books; in the hall, the drawing-room, the dining-room, the priceless collections are kept, but in the study confusion seems to reign. Not, however, in the doctor's opinion. "No, no," he protests; "you are mistaken if you think it is difficult to find any book."

"If you are so careful a gaoler, Dr. Ginsburg, how is it you almost tempt Providence in the shape of any transgression by leaving the front door open to the street?"

with valuable books on handy shelves coming the very threshold? Your dogs and I might have made away with any number even while you waited for the boll to be answered."—"There is not much danger of that. Stealing old books like stealing a white elephant. People who buy them are people who know in whose possession they are at present, and the thief would be very hot water before he knew where he was."

"Have you had any experience in that direction?"

tion?" "—No, not unless you or Dr. R. (another visitor who had joined us in our ramble round bookshelves) should have taken this opportunity to tell us, you understand what I mean." "Perfect thanks." "But, jesting apart, I will tell you what happened once. One of the Bibles, which shall show you presently, is one from W. Luther translated. It is a small volume, d. 1225, and the margin of the pages is sprinkled over with annotations in Luther's handwriting. It is an interlinear Bible, and the notes on every

"Well, years ago when I was setting out one of my tours to different countries, a wealthy friend, and an impassioned collector of autographs, gave me the commission to get Luther's autograph if I should come across it anywhere, never mind what the price might be. Unfortunately I was not successful. Some time afterwards the same man

staying with me for a few days. I had all gone to church except I, and of course he had the run of the house. I would no more have thought of locking my boy up from him than I would lock them from my wife. When I got home I went straight into the library, and there the first thing I saw was a man with Luther's Bible before him, the page with the autograph doubled up, on the point of tearing it out. If I had come in one minute earlier I should have seen him doing so. That was

The deed would have been done. That man my house there and then: I sent his luggage after him. I have told the story before, but name has not crossed my lips since that day. He is still living."

In the drawing-room three imperial volumes, with Dr. Ginsburg's name on the title, attracted attention. They were the first volumes of the scholar's greatest work, "Massorah," of which the fourth and last volume will probably see the light in the course of the year.

present year. It requires a strong man's arm to handle these volumes, which the author dedicated to his five children. They represent researches of over 30 years, a life's work spent the attempt to clear up the innumerable difficulties meeting the scholar bent on the task of furnishing the world with a perfectly pure version of original Hebrew Bible.

"What made you undertake such a tremendous piece of work?" our representative asked

"It must have been some evil genius," the theologian's humorous reply. "I was fresh from college, and, I suppose, full of eagerness and enthusiasm. It was, however, much greater undertaking than I had thought as I found out before very long. Only, since I had begun it, I meant to persevere, and now I was nearly through with it.

"And now you shall see the Bibles," Dr. G. burst out, on rising from his perch, where he

a stentorian voice, and with a mastery of county politics as perfect as his knowledge of Bismarck's subjects, he had laid down the Liberal law. A member of the "faculty" who, like most of the professional brethren, was what the doctor called "a wretched Unionist." But the results of the County Council elections were coming in, and the victory of the Progressives was already so evident that it was easy to be magnanimous even to those belonging to the "worse than Tory" party,

The collection is kept in the dining-room, chronologically arranged in carved bookcases of black oak. Vases and urns from ancient Egypt and Greece, Egyptian and Greek specimens of Egyptian-Grecian sculpture, and other treasures from many lands, are part of the unique "museum." A large canvas by Dyck almost covers one wall, and a quaint trait in oils of Luther's mother-in-law, well served and in its original frame, hangs

"Here, you Unionist," our host called kneeling on the floor, and telling among bulky old volumes, "come and help me to these German Bibles out." They were placed side on the table, the heavy tomes beautifully served, except that here and there the pigskin cover and the wood beneath it had been slightly damaged by the irrevrent worm. "It is strange, but it is a fact, that 14 different Bibles had been printed in Germany before Luther's

his translation. Here is the very first German Bible, printed at Strassburg in the years 1465. Look at the beautiful type, at the quality of paper, and at the wonderful illustrations. Now here is the ninth German Bible, dated 1483. Look at the pictures. The humour and imagination in them are marvellous. My youngest when she was a little thing, had more pleasure out of these pictures than out of any other. They were an inexhaustible fund of delight.

are they not incomparable in their way? Look at this realistic picture of God appearing to Moses in the bush: Moses, with his knees shaking in fear, and dressed in the costume of the fifteenth century, looking up at the fiery flames in the tree and at God appearing in their midst. These are the sheep and the pigs scampering away from here you have Moses' mongrel, the sheep furiously barking at God Almighty. But remember that in the times when these Bible pictures painted, there were no other books.

"Now, I'll tell you a story in connection with this eighth German Bible. It came out in several volumes, but the first of it was not to be for Erop Ebert has it that it was not known." I had all the other volumes, but know I have on such good authority as Ebert I never imagine that the first volume had been in existence.

old translators and printers sometimes did not b  
at the beginning, and only translated and publi

SCHWITZER'S COCOALATE is the best and purest. Especially recommended by Physicians to Invalids, Workers, and Children. It is made instantly by adding boiling water or milk. Refreshed and rapidly recovered by this most delicious beverage, everywhere. —[ANY].

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112 casks tallow, 6075  
several musk, 11 and

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| Fernando by the rebels in Venezuela. They are

is attempt an answer. One prediction it is safe to make: If the processors of those colossal fortunes, which chiefly strike the popular imagination and stimulate the sense of inequality, cultivate a reasonable and honourable sense of the responsibility which they owe to the rest of any exceptional advantage, and endeavour to use their great wealth in a way conducive to general welfare and in accordance with their duties to the society which has so much benefited them, they will help to put their houses in order against the possibility of interference, and will at least disarm social legislation of the sting that indignation which is inevitably roused by the sight of great possessions concentrated in the hands of a few, and by indifference to the needs and the sufferings of those less favoured.

The relation of the credit of the British and Australian Governments in the London money markets must always be a matter of considerable interest to these communities. Since Mr. GOSCHEN'S conversion scheme, it has undergone two important changes, not unattended by results which are acceptable on this side of the world. The immediate effect of the greatest financial event of the century was the improvement of the credit of the colonies very materially. The interest on the New South Wales loan of that of the mother country; but a later movement is of a much less favourable character. Bearing in mind that Mr. GOSCHEN'S conversion scheme was proposed in March, 1886, the following figures of the interest on the New South Wales loan, that time, New South Wales 3½ per cent. stocks being taken to measure Australian credit in contrast with that of the British Government:—

	Consols.	N.S.W. 3½ per cent.	Diff.
	Price and amount.	Price and amount.	
Jan., 1886	102 15 10	102 15 10	0 0 0
Feb., 1886	102 15 10	102 15 10	0 0 0
Mar., 1886	102 15 10	102 15 10	0 0 0
Apr., 1886	102 15 10	102 15 10	0 0 0
May, 1886	102 15 10	102 15 10	0 0 0

Three months before the announcement of Mr. GOSCHEN'S conversion scheme 2½ per cent. Consols were quoted at a price which gave an investor £2 12s 6d per annum. At the same time New South Wales 3½ per cent. could be bought at a figure which yielded him £3 11s 9d per cent.; there being a difference in favour of the stock of the British Government of 19s 3d per cent. Immediately on the promulgation of the conversion proposals New South Wales 3½ per cent. rose to 107½, at which figure they only returned the investor £3 6s 6d per annum. At the same time the Consols stood at 98½, giving an interest return of £2 13s 6d. At this time the credit of the colonies was nearer to that of the mother country than ever before or since, the difference being only 10s 9d per cent. But the distance between the figures widened, and for three years the variation was about 12s 6d per cent. In September last, however, when the New South Wales Government placed £24,000,000 of 2½ per cent. stocks at 91½, the price of stocks dropped from £100 to 91½, leaving the margin about 20s between the interest return on Consols and on New South Wales securities. The position became greatly reversed. At the same time, on the 15th of February, New South Wales 3½ per cent. went to 92 net, their lowest point, yielding the investor an annual return of £3 18s 10d per cent. Goschen's Consols at 91½ yielded 18s 10d net to the buyer. The difference in interest in favour of the British security was no less than 20s 10d per cent. per annum, the greatest variation for years, and representing a great increase on the 10s 9d difference which touched.

What little change there has been since has been rather in favour of the colony; but the fact remains that New South Wales credit is further behind that of the mother country at this time than it was when the beginning of 1888, three months before the conversion scheme was announced. It will be seen that the events which have occurred since that time have depressed the price of consols in the London market, and that the colony has latterly suffered more than the former.

The concern of the colonies lies in the causes which have created the differences. The immediate effect of the reduction in the rate of interest on the Consols was to drive private capitalists to invest in good colonial securities. The whole monetary system was unhinged. Mr. GOSCHEN opened the floodgates, and money flowed into all kinds of securities, good and bad. The market for colonial supply was exhausted and the price rose. All securities then dropped in value. The Berrings and the Muriettas, and others with bad stocks, failed. Colonial syndicates with good securities generally failed. Their stock was thrown on the market and depressed it, and the position was aggravated by the refusal last year of the colonial Governments to hold off the market until the causes were restored. Mr. GOSCHEN has been fortunate in saving the credit of the British Government from the special loss to which the colonial Governments have been subjected, and has succeeded in adding to the consolidated debt, and what little money he needed he obtained on short-dated Treasury Bills, at a very cheap rate. Consols have thus not suffered in the same way as colonial stocks. The while colonial securities are increasing in volume is a point in their favour.

But colonialists will not be disposed to regard the present relative positions of the British and Australian Governments. On their merits the colonial stocks are worth much more than the prices now quoted for them, much as they may be disparaged. The colonies possess such powers of production and export, and their property, strengthened and increased by the expenditure of borrowed money on railways and reproductive works, as to warrant better treatment than they receive in the London market. And, as to Australia, colonialisation could be impressed more clearly on the minds of the British investor the distrust temporarily prevailing would disappear, and the securities of the colonies would again compare favourably with those of the mother country. Bad management of the public finances and excesses in speculation have created wrong impressions, which ought as speedily as possible to be removed.

But their Treasury accounts must satisfactorily reduce their expenditure to more moderate limits, and pursue their loan policy having regard to the moods of the British investor, borrowing money at the lowest possible rate, there will be no deficiency of accommodation offered to them at an ever-cheaper rate of interest. These colonies can profitably absorb much more foreign money than they have. This will return to them as such, and they will have interest they will have to pay on the

But their share of the profit arising from the use of foreign capital will be all the more as they exercise financial skill in going to the market at the most suitable times when they can obtain the best terms. If, however, they continue to press their claims for assistance, they will be disappointed in hope of improvement. The assurance of Mr. SKEW that he will not again appear on the London market this year ought to help the colony, if the Colonial Treasurer of the other colonies will only be equally moderate in their demands.

The regular and inevitable order of events has in due course brought the Deeming drama to its last act, and the hearing of the evidence of the witnesses called in support of our generation's verdict has expiated his crimes by undergoing the dread punishment attached by the law to the guilt of murder. We note that a cablegram informs us that the evidence of the witnesses has been read at the execution of the culprit. This, however, involves a misconception of the history of this remarkable case, its discovery, and the course of proceedings which the criminal underwent before his trial. The final verdict was never after the first stage of the trial in real jeopardy or uncertainty. It would be difficult to find in the whole record of English murder trials one which reflected greater credit on the wisdom of the law, tracing crime, accumulating evidence, and at the proper time bringing it into court in such a way as to ensure the establishment of the charges while giving every opportunity to the accused. Victoria has every reason to be satisfied with the nature and result of the operations of its police, the proceedings of the preliminary investigation, and the ultimate trial. The able and dignified presence of the Judge, who presided, adds more to the result than did the intelligent perspicacity of the jury. One of the most satisfactory aspects of the whole matter was the law-abiding, law-respecting confidence of the people that justice would be done. So far from the operation of the culprit being the proper occasion for a public scene of relief, that result was never open to doubt for a moment, but was from almost the first day of the trial a foregone conclusion, so far as any such result can be certain, of the working of the orderly and regular procedure of law. Indeed the only possibility of any hindrance or obstacle being offered to the free application of the law was the possibility of a miscarriage of justice, perhaps did not compare favourably with the calm self-restraint exhibited throughout of the whole matter on this side of the world. If Australia was made the scene of a murder which was followed by the discovery of the worst series of crimes committed in our age, it at any rate has no reason for self-reproach or dissatisfaction in regard to the proceedings by which the culprit was brought to his execution.

The decision of the Privy Council in the case of Buckley versus Edwards ends a long-standing political and legal conflict in New Zealand, and, so far as women are, ends it in the way most in accordance with sound Constitutional principle. Outstanding questions of the law of evidence were given bitterness to what was after all properly a legal dispute, the question at issue was whether the Government could send a pious Judge to the Supreme Court Bench by exercising a prerogative which existed at a time when no vacancy existed, without the authority of an Act of Parliament, and without Parliament providing the salary for the post. This was the question which has bedeviled the Government for some time, and though a minority of the Judges held that the Government had no power to make the appointment, the majority took the opposite view and held that it was valid. This, with the appeal was taken to the Privy Council, which, as our cablegram shows, decided adversely to the view of the majority of the local Court and allowed the appeal. As we have said, the majority of the Judges held that the party entering into the strife which took place over the legal issue involved in this case; but though we may leave the party agitation out of sight, it must not be forgotten that the case touches a question of a very serious constitutional question. Our contemporary the London Times recognises this by saying that had the decision of the Privy Council gone the other way a serious question of the independence of the judiciary would have been raised. The Judges hold their place and fulfil their functions under the authority of an Act of Parliament, which is at once the source of their power and the measure of their independence. Anything that tended to weaken, or dispense with, or supersede that Act must necessarily at the same time weaken the footing of the Supreme Court Bench. If one Judge could be appointed without the authority of Parliament, several might be, and the Bench might thus be packed by the nominees of a Ministry. Moreover, a Judge who was appointed by the Executive would be almost bound to be displaced in the same way. Neither of these possible consequences would be favourable to the independence of the Bench. And though it may be said that they are extremely hypothetical, yet, in the eyes of the public, they are anything but the honour and the independence of the Supreme Court. It is well to see that the Privy Council decision, so far as it goes, has the effect of closing the door against these possibilities and, warding off these dangers.

His Excellency the Governor and the Countess of Jersey will give the usual Queen's Birthday party at the residence of the Governor, Earl of Glasgow and other distinguished guests are expected to be present. Tomorrow afternoon His Excellency Lord Dufferin will receive the usual honours of Her Majesty's Birthday. Gentlemen who have received cards of *entree* will pass into the principal drawing-room, not later than 2.30 p.m. Those who have not received cards of *entree* are requested to meet in the hall at the same hour. Other gentlemen attending the levee will be received by the Governor in the hall into the ball-room as directed by the aides-de-camp in waiting. All officers of the Army, Navy, and Volunteers, and all other gentlemen in evening costume or uniform. Each gentleman is to be provided with two cards with his name legibly written thereon, the first card to be presented to the Governor. In the evening there will be an "At Home" at Government House.

His Excellency the Governor presided over a meeting of the Executive Council yesterday afternoon. The case of William Cook, sentenced to death for the murder of Mrs. Bloomfield, near Tumburloona, was discussed. The Council decided to refer the case to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. After perusing the report furnished by the Judicial Committee, the Council decided to award the Governor the trial at Wages Circuit Court, the Executive committed the death sentence to a case of penal servitude for life. Another case of a man named "Mow" was also discussed. The case of the man "Mow" was also discussed.



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9st 2lb: Cayent, 9st: Jack Robinson, 8st 11lb: Cleoptra, 8st 10lb: Coriande, 8st 9lb: Father Confessor, 8st: Proserpina, 8st: Kerkira, 7st 11lb: Ruth, 7st 7lb: Delaunce.

association, Messrs. C. H. were elected delegates in Palmer resigned from the a visit to England, and his

were elected:—Patron,  
Sir William Mansel,  
The

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the amended general order  
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the Field Artillery will carry

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d from Dawes Battery and  
manned when massed will be  
Warrant Officer Dwyer,  
d to the Military Staff Clerk  
early as possible. Leggings  
his Excellency has left the  
march through the city, ob-  
route:— Bourke-street,  
-street, Macquarie-street,  
et, Hunter-street, George-

arrival then at the Queen's  
commanding officers, will

parades without waiting  
for the Government.  
AND THE ANSWER  
TO THE GOVERNMENT.  
OF THE HERALD.  
The space to correct a very  
mistake in its way into a report  
Saturday to the deputations  
introduced by a delegate from  
Council. I am not, as you  
mistake of writing is cases of  
the time may generally be  
advised, and to correct. I  
continued to me are calculated  
cases with advice, especially  
the personal law advice of the  
3, 3, column 1, of the mem-  
orandum as to be said to the  
placed in such a position

excess some leniency,

[illegible]

consideration by magis-  
the kind came before them.

ness of my reply is shown by  
proof, which is as follows:—  
families when the most neces-  
sitated with far humanity,  
might discriminate in cases  
for relief because they could  
live and families, who were  
ash to hear from any of them;  
every one of them must  
not make the law and then  
were in answer to a remark  
notation in the speeches was  
opened.

likely to influence the com-  
mal and of others, and I claim

preventing the spread of an  
to deny the public and to  
abolic man. I am, &c.,  
**EDMUND BAKTON.**  
members, May 23.

**CLUBS.**

**OF THE HERALD.**  
at some length a few weeks  
stating out the serious danger  
one of the worst clubs now  
of this city and in many  
these clubs, I venture to say,  
the hotels put together.  
to police supervision.

in many cases they are open and to be found. When writing

to the existence of some-  
clubs or shabeneas—for the  
the town of Cardiff, which  
No one has either  
attempted seriously to draw  
rown from the facts that  
re rigidly the police put  
closing provisions of the  
clubs will be formed and  
will be the end of Sunday  
further evidence of the ex-  
closing principle gave rise  
April eight recent in this  
were fined in sums varying  
a licence on Sunday without  
type of the assertion that

in Sydney, and if I can  
of the subject, I affirm

to the full retail degree liquor would be made, sold, and it would be too. Surely that is a fair amount of Sunday resupplying and under heavy penalty to adopt a legal restriction of just as much as the bootleg clubs to that of to mitigate these evils the smaller's Association intend to bring into Parliament a bill proposed of Sunday trading - a bill to restrict the sale of

and are in no danger what-  
at the same time they will

the will by compelling all those clubs which have been well recognised would have regular houses, if only in the three wretched six grung-shops dives off as clubs would be

At Act, lately passed in South have all to apply for annual No word of complaint has the regular clubs; but it is fewer than 17 bogus clubs without exception, all were on wishes to bring about a

a reasonable Sunday-trading  
nbs, it is doing a good work

during the last few  
years, about 1000  
pieces of money, and about  
such as furniture, silver  
ware, all belonging to France  
and  
Sulphur Lotion Drives away  
itching, Redness, Eczema, Acne  
and all skin diseases. Price  
per bottle 25 cents.

ADTY.

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**MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.**

chase, and Anderson. Mr. John Jones, Conroy, Ridley, and Garthwaite. Mr. John Nobbs, M.L.A., wrote forwarding a letter from the Works Department stating that as the street was now in the borough the sum of £200 would be handed over to the council on the usual guarantee being given that the council would take over all responsibilities. The Works Department wrote re the application for repair to bridge in Vaughan-street stating that there were no funds available. The Brookwood Fire Brigade wrote asking that the Mayor and aldermen be present at the opening of their station on the following day.

The loyal toast having been honored, the secretary of the club, First-Class Petty Officer Stephen Ross, then reported that the closing of the Piddington and Handwick rifle ranges had necessitated the loss of one year's shooting, and therefore they were unable to hold the annual meeting for that year. As they would have desired, Great difficulty had been experienced in obtaining a range for club competition, and the board of directors had been unable to obtain the use of the Piddington rifle range, which was being used by the army.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

The committees felt that a club could not fall to the program in the future, so the club was organized. The club was organized in co-operation (with) every member of the corps to enable the N.A.V. to have a club. It might feel a little bit of something that they could do.

The report was adopted.

The committee then presented the list of the winners, after which, on behalf of the club, he presented to the secretary (P.O. Stephens) a silver medal.

Commander Desmaret presented the toast of "A toast to the club."

A smoke concert was subsequently held, a very pleasant evening was spent. The commandant promised to give a similar party to take place during the last year for competition, and Captain Hinson also promised to give a picnic to be completed for.

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<p>VOLUNTEER BARRACKS. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.</p>	<p>COLONIAL MUNICIPAL AND GOVERNMENT LOANS.</p>
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...the nature of foreign accommodation. The few of our countrymen who are aware that the thousands of volunteers serving in this colony are unprovided for in this respect, are not only ignorant of the local conditions, but in the metropolis there is no recognition of volunteer barracks of any description. The Government has no provision of permanent men and their officers—principally, I think, because the Government is not prepared to touch the boundary walls, in an obscure corner, of a small galvanised iron building to serve as stores, etc., for the use of a few hundred men. The Government is not prepared to open up the secret intricate paths of finance to the thousands of men who are doing their R.O.C. ROUNDING.

I am, &c.,  
Sydney, 19th August 1902.

F.R. Meares, W. Westgarth and Co., London.  
Writing in their past reports in reference to Australia, the above-named firm have said that the Government appear, and receive attention ought to be paid to the people whose feelings in these stocks, securities, and, in quality, are not to be compared with the "raw state of the stocks of the market."

J. C. H. H.

WONDERFUL MEDICINE

**A** RECRUITS' MILES RECRUITS' MILES RECRUITS' MILES

dist branches of the service, which, apart from the discomfort occasioned by the limited space, greatly militates against the comfort of barracks. The corps concerned, as is most usual, consider their officers' and orderly-rooms are situated in the most convenient position, and that the great loss of time in travelling backwards and forwards, and is an annoyance to all parties concerned. The question of the necessity of barracks should be deplored of their own barracks is a question which is every day asked among them, but so far has not been answered.

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only to conveniently dine in a barracks. Were the barracks to be located in the city, the barracks would be constructed and the expense of renting buildings in the city eliminated, and the members of the various corps would be able to assemble and discuss military matters and to improve themselves; and in cases of emergency they could be sent to the barracks and sent back to their country more quickly than if they were sent to the barracks for them to be marched to and quartered under arms. The barracks would be a place of having to resort to the barracks in the case of a fire, and the barracks would be the nearest public-house, where the members of the corps would be able to go to the individuals of the corps to the barracks.

their own barracks and mess-rooms, &c., and supply their men, who have been prosecuted by the ruling class of the Army, with the necessaries of life. It would be almost bound to pass in the world, should have a similar advantage, more especially when there is a risk of a general strike, and the Government are weak. Were the stone wall again Oxford-street fringe of the Victoria Barracks removed, the street might be greatly improved, and the Government might be enabled to pay to the Army, owing to the Government, and a compensation, or should there be an objection to building there, a sum of money.

and rice berries and make parade-grounds, and erect monuments (and stores for the unemployed). The present, too, is a time of great trouble for the numbers of unemployed amongst us, to start with. I have no doubt that the Government will do all in its power to help the unemployed for all kinds of labour. But would employers be so ready to employ the unemployed? I think not. The representatives of labour who so kindly assisted in voting the Government into office, are now, by their depressing time may make an effort to do what is unfortunate fellow-workmen by supporting this Treasury. I think that they will be more by inserting this, and thanking you in anticipation.

**Mr. Hall, the new Provincial Treasurer** of Quebec, states that when Mr. Menard came into power he was able to get £1,428,609 against assets of £2,100,846. Now the liabilities are £1,967,975, though the assets have only risen to six years.

...ence of thousands that Ayer's Cherry Festival is the  
best roadside view and for things and lung disease...  
[Ayer.]

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